MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Position -- The Israeli Cabinet met for over 5 hours on 5 August and took a "hawkish" line in its decisions, Jerusalem radio observed. The Cabinet resolution read out over IDF radio asserted that UN observers will not be allowed -- if only for "practical" reasons -- to monitor the activity of "terrorist organizations" in and around Beirut; and it said a decision on the presence of Israeli troops will be determined after all the "terrorist" organizations leave Lebanon in accordance with the principle that all foreign forces leave Lebanese territory. The resolution stated that the presence of UN observers would signal to the "terrorists" that they do not have to leave Lebanon, and it averred that all 10 cease-fires were violated by "terrorist" groups. Jerusalem radio said the Cabinet meeting was "a victory" for Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, with only three ministers criticizing the government. According to the radio, Begin told the Cabinet that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has hardly achieved anything and that Israel only reacted to enemy cease-fire violations in defense.

Prime Minister Begin has replied to the message sent by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on halting the fighting in Beirut. According to Jerusalem radio, Begin stated that it is not Israel that violates the cease-fires, so Reagan should not address this request to him. IDF radio said the reply message was formulated "with respect and politeness." It attributed Israel's pessimism to the failure of Habib to contribute any positive results. A Jerusalem source cited by MA'ARIV said the "sharp" message sent by Reagan could reinforce the PLO in its refusal to leave Beirut.

PLO Withdrawal Position, Messages -- The Palestinian leadership met with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and gave him a new formula with a timetable for the withdrawal of PLO fighters from Lebanon, Monte Carlo radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio revealed that in response to U.S. proposals, the PLO had agreed to withdraw half of its fighters when the multinational force arrives in Beirut and takes over Israeli positions, and the other half when the multinational force is completely deployed. The radio also said the PLO prefers to depart on French ships. Both Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf and PFLP Political Bureau member Bassam Abu Sharif confirmed that the PLO is ready to withdraw from Beirut, according to Beirut and Damascus radio reports.

Al-Wazzan officially announced that the PLO had agreed to evacuate Beirut within 15 days, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received messages of sympathy and support from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Saudi King Fahd and French President Francois Mitterrand which were carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio.

Military Situation -- Beirut was generally calm on 5 August although the "terrorists" violated the cease-fire several times, according to Jerusalem radio reports. The radio noted that Israeli forces had consolidated their newly captured positions in the southern and central sectors. Voice of Lebanon radio said the Palestinians had reinforced their positions and noted that shells had landed in the Jumhur area. Beirut radio reported that Israeli planes overflew the city. A boobytrapped car exploded outside the Alexander hotel in Al-Ashrafiyah, injuring nine people including three Israelis, the radio reported. On 6 August, Beirut awoke to a "painful calm" and people began to appear in the streets, the radio said.

Meanwhile, 12,000 people left west Beirut for "secure areas," Voice of Lebanon reported, even though they were urged by the popular conference of Islamic and Lebanese nationalist forces to remain in the city, according to Voice of Palestine radio.

USSR Message to Egypt -- The Soviet Government has presented the Egyptian Government with an "urgent" letter regarding the situation in Lebanon and the dispatch of UN observers, Cairo Radio reported.

Saudi-U.S. Contacts, Comment -- King Fahd was "satisfied" with the response he received from U.S. President Reagan when he asked Reagan to act to halt the Beirut fighting, SPA reported citing the Saudi information minister.

A commentary carried by Riyadh radio stressed that Arab patience on the Beirut situation has run out and the United States and the rest of the world will be held responsible if a "catastrophe" results. The USSR has adopted an attitude of "indifference" to punish the Arab states for not supporting its objectives, the commentary went on, adding that the USSR will not win new allies from this war.

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that events in Lebanon will delay negotiations on the Palestinian autonomy section of the Camp David accords, Cairo radio reported. The same radio reported that the Egyptian ambassador to Israel warned that the invasion of Lebanon has affected Egypt's relations with Israel and he does not expect the Tabah talks to resume again soon.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that artillery fire hit two Iraqi oil installations and that 20 Iraqis were killed or wounded in fighting on the Abadan front. IRNA reported that a "lightning" air raid on positions in Iraqi territory resulted in great enemy material and personnel losses.

Iran

Musavi-Tabrizi Remarks -- Prosecutor General Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi told a press conference that Iranian security guards have succeeded in crushing almost 95 percent of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Peykar forces, Tehran radio reported. He also said the trial of Sadeq Qotbzadeh will take place after further investigations.

Hajj Supervisor Appointed -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has appointed Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Kho'ini as his representative and supervisor of the Iranian hajj pilgrims, Tehran radio reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL REPORT TO PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD052126 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Our dear listeners know that the PDPA Central Committee's Ninth Plenum was convened last week at the Revolutionary Council headquarters. We now present a shortened version of the test of the report given to this plenum by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council: [read by announcer]

Comrades, the extensive conference of the PDPA, convened during February and March 1982, was a very important event in the history of our society and state. In the decisions of the conference, the PDPA action program and other resolved documents, an all-round and profound analysis was made of the present stage of the national and democratic revolution. The necessary steps were taken to eliminate counterrevolutionaries, and the major tasks of Afghanistan's economic and social development, raising the level of the people's material and cultural life, further consolidation of party unity and increasing its leading role in the society and state were adopted and drafted. The party's nationwide conference maintained the experience of the PDPA's political and ideological activity in the new development stage of the revolution; it pointed out its positive and strong aspects as well as its shortcomings.

During the period which has elapsed since that conference, meetings and gatherings of members and party activists have been held in party organizations, in which the conference decisions were put under consideration and analysis. Party members highly evaluate the results of the conference's work. Their proposals and views help the speedy realization of its decisions and the improvement of political work among the masses of the people and are among the major conditions of our progress. The PDPA Central Committee, attaching prime importance to this matter, decided to discuss at this plenum the question of the party's tasks in strengthening political work among the masses. In the meantime it should be pointed out that such a decision is based on the principled dictates of revolutionary progressive theory, which is the guide for our action, the experience of the world revolutionary process and the present revolutionary reality of Afghanistan.

It is obvious that the task of attracting the masses and of accomplishing active and permanent work among them emanates from the character and essence of a truly revolutionary party because such a party reflects the intentions, demands and fundamental interests of the masses in a centralized form. It is on such a basis that such a party can become the vanguard and political leader of the people. The parties of the new era, thanks to the confidence, sympathy and active support of the masses, are strong and powerful. This is the guarantee of all their successes and victories.

Is not the experience of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which relied on the broad masses of the people and which has gained victory in the most complicated and tense moments of its history with the blessing of the support and sacrifice of the masses, a proof of this claim of ours? And is not the (?victory) of the Vietnamese Communist Party blessed by the righteousness of this conclusion? Only the support of the masses helped this party to totally defeat much greater powers, first the French and then the Americans. They are now successfully resisting the aggressive policy of the Chinese hegemonists.

Contemporary history and time shows many such examples. But, on the other hand, the problem of relations between the party and the masses is also present and must be always considered. The point in question is this: That the confidence, trust and support of the masses for a ruling party cannot be gained once and for all. The party is dutybound to prove its suitability and merit for the people's confidence. If the party itself does not try to expand and strengthen its social base and to further improve organizational and political work among the masses it will be deprived of their support. Under such circumstances a party cannot succeed, cannot accomplish its historical mission and cannot meet the demands and aspirations of the people.

Comrades, we must not forget that such examples exist in the history of the world's revolutionary movements. We must learn from them and must always remember that the party's ability to work among the masses is one of the most important yardsticks of the party's seriousness and sense of responsibility and is one of the most important conditions for its final victory. Comrades, allow me to point out with all strength that this matter has an exceptional and extraordinary importance for party members and for all the revolutionaries of Afghanistan. As an example, the success of the April Revolution once again proves the truth of these words of the leader of the world's workers, who said: Under specific conditions and under suitable situations and conditions -- as it was on 7 April in our country -- a very (?small) party is enough to draw the masses of the people toward itself.

In specific moments, then greater organizations (?become necessary). But in order to succeed one must have the (?nucleus) of the masses. By profoundly considering and thinking about these words we can better understand the events of our recent past.

Let us remember how in the first days of the revolution Kabul and the entire country was overwhelmed with happiness and the people's enthusiasm. Let us remember the unforgettable atmosphere full of hopes and happiness which ruled the streets, lanes, grounds and the families of our simple compatriots. This atmosphere was created because our people waited a very long time to see a change; and they felt that our party is a party which struggles for such changes. Such an approach by the people resulted in the victory of the April Revolution. And for us, too, in order to rule the country and to realize the changes for which people have waited a very long time, it is necessary to have permanent, live and active support of the broad masses of the people based on the realization of our aims and policy.

But this demands consistent, serious and careful work among the masses. The party must become still closer to the workers. The party's activity must be deeply (?felt) by the masses. Only in such a way will the PDPA be able to follow and attain the future development of our people. Once again we refer to the words of the leader of the world's workers, who pointed out: A revolutionary party should carry out all its activity among the masses; it should attract only the best forces from among the masses and, at every step, it should realistically and carefully test and see that the link with the masses is maintained, and is this link alive or not? We must realize that we cannot solve any problems, be they international or military problems or be they socioeconomic or cultural problems, without the support of the masses.

The factors which necessitate strengthening the political work among the masses are:

1. Our revolution is faced with the country's serious backwardness and, therefore, it is necessary that during the process of revolutionary changes in addition to socioeconomic, political and cultural problems, religious, tribal, ethnic and other problems will also have to be solved. These numerous problems necessitate the broader participation of the people in the search for solutions. Furthermore, the masses should become politically aware and should receive broad training.

2. Ours is a heterogenous society which is undergoing a very acute class struggle. This demands that the party and the revolution make themselves attractive to all the workers and the broad masses.

3. The revolution is evolving under complicated international and domestic conditions. The counterrevolutionaries, the regional reactionaries and the imperialists have created a tense situation in and around Afghanistan. This, in turn, demands the further strengthening of national unity and unity around the party.

The PDPA, bearing in mind all these conditions, consciously pursues a policy of strengthening unity and coordinating the military, economic, organizational and training activities to enhance the effectiveness of all aspects of struggle and work.

After careful analysis of the new social experiences, the permanent satisfaction of the major material and moral needs of our society constitute the foundations of the ideological, theoretical and practical work of the party. This reflects the party's desire and effort to creatively put into practice the revolutionary theory according to the existing conditions of the country and our revolution.

Now let us analyze some aspects of our present political and military situation. Thanks to our recent measures, numerous rebel bands have been crushed and most of the country has been cleansed of them. Also, dissension has appeared in the enemy camp. Many band leaders have asked to talk with the representatives of the revolutionary government and have ceased their hostile activities against the state. Hundreds of rebels, realizing that they have been misled, want to return to their families and to their peaceful work.

The PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council welcome such individuals. That is the reason why we proclaimed an amnesty. There are, however, areas where the amnesty proclamation has not yet been sufficiently publicized.

Have we done all that we can in order that the truth of this decree and the stand of the DRA Government in this important matter is clarified and made as explicit as possible so that the remaining small number of deceived and misled individuals can learn of the truth? Moreover, is the necessary explanatory work being carried out in the villages and cities where the relatives of these people live so they can discuss with them the conditions under the revolutionary government?

Broader use must be made of all these possibilities. And explanatory work must be carried out more strongly and actively. The faster the masses realize the truth and the fruits of our policy and the party's and government's concern toward them, the faster they will accept us. We should intensify our struggle against our enemies, consolidate and expand the victories gained and make them decisive and irreversible. All these have a direct and unbreakable link with our armed forces which must be further strengthened by enhancing the fighting, moral and the political awareness of the troops, NCO's and officers.

Let us now analyze our economic conditions: In spite of the difficulties resulting from the activities of the counterrevolutionaries certain positive results have been achieved in the economic development of the country. For example, during 1360 [21 March 1981 to 20 March 1982] the national income increased by 3.4 percent in comparison to the previous year and was 94.3 billion afghanis. New establishments and projects in the areas of gas and food industries, communications, energy and public health were completed. New plants such as the Mazar-e Sharif fertilizer plant, the Kabul house construction plant, the Jangalak factory, bakeries and others were finished or improved. The production of electricity, cement, coal, construction materials and others have been increased. Analyzing the implementation of the plan for 1360 indicates that the earlier decline in the volume of production has ended.

We should note that the reform of the structure of the state administration organs is being accomplished. The level of production in the leading economic sectors is rising. Planning is being improved and control over the activity of the ministries and departments to implement the country's economic development plan and the decisions of the party and government have been strengthened. The party's general economic policy has been explained in the action program. We have realistically and carefully considered annual plans for the development of the country's economy as a whole and complex plans for every province which include definite economic measures for each.

It should be clear to all what has to be done. It is time for the entire state administration, all ministries, departments, committees and party organizations and the whole party to consistently and in a determined fashion move firmly toward practically realizing the stated goals and attaining the necessary results. We all must learn to struggle against bureaucratism, division, lack of discipline, irresponsibility and idleness, which are unfortunately still in evidence.

Although all these are inherited and are the legacy of the past social order, their remnants still exist in some individuals. The essence of our revolution, party and government are irreconcilable with these. The historical responsibility which the party has undertaken demands a new rhythm in the movement. Our great mission should be realized within a very short time.

The PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government will vigorously investigate the activities of [words indistinct] staff. Undoubtedly we will; the lofty feeling of responsibility, strong discipline and the high standard of demands toward accomplishing tasks quickly and consistently well will become routine in the life of the party and the government. Only in such a way will our policy become effective, our work specific, and our influence on the masses broad. Of course, until the complete extermination of the counterrevolutionaries there will be many difficulties. Therefore, the people must know that if their material conditions do not improve or, in some cases, deteriorate, it is because of the actions of counterrevolutionary saboteurs and the servants of reaction and imperialism who are inflicting damages on our factories, establishments and mines; who destroy roads and set fire to hospitals, mosques and schools.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government will take every possible measure toward the development and consolidation of the economy, so the work of industry, agriculture and all branches of social production and social services will be stable and the people of the country can live better.

Comrades, the condition of the party and its internal organization and the degree of unity of its ranks have a most decisive impact on political work among the masses. The PDPA, despite the difficult conditions of struggle, is strengthening and [word indistinct]. The full and candidate members of the party currently number more than 70,000. The composition of the party ranks is being improved and the proportion of workers and peasants among the party members has increased from 23 to 48 percent. Since the national party conference, this figure among the new candidate members has increased to 48 percent and in some provinces even reaches 60-80 percent.

The constant development of the PDPA is extremely important. This process must be developed and encouraged. The party ranks are dutybound to pay constant and increasing attention to this trend. The point is not only to involve new members in the party; the most important thing is that they represent the broadest masses of the toiling people.

The involvement of a substantial number of workers and peasants is [word indistinct] a new phenomenon in the history of our party and, of course, a number of party workers, despite requirements, are not observing all its phases clearly and properly. As a matter of fact, the involvement of a worker, peasant and soldier in the party is merely the beginning of the work; their involvement and active participation in the life of party and government organizations and broad political work among the masses -- of which they themselves are part -- is a clear and serious requirement, as they know and perceive very well the spirit, mentality, desires and wishes of the people and it is easier for them to talk with the people. Worker and peasant members of the party have a massive impact on the masses, as the people listen to them more. Any party member who generates mistrust and lack of confidence must be decisively removed.

There is another important new process: The organizational (?structure) of the party is being constantly enhanced and broadened. Committees and new organizations, including primary organizations, are being created among the people. Hundreds more new organizations are being created in comparison with 1360 and this increase is still continuing.

The party committees must pay constant attention to building up party organizations, in particular in districts, subdistricts, villages and educational institutions, and enhancing the leadership activities and consolidation of these organizations.

The more members it has and the more they enjoy better consolidation, the more possibilities the PDPA will have for work among the masses. All comrades must daily search and find the ways and new methods of expanding and extending the party's political influence in society.

There is another problem of internal party life which we should discuss. This is the problem of unity. Time and again talks have been held on this issue, particularly at PDPA Central Committee plenums and at the national party conference. Positive changes have taken place in this regard, but they are not sufficient. In this task we have not yet succeeded in creating in all party levels an atmosphere of full trust, mutual understanding and complete quantitative [as heard] and friendly joint work.

We know that we cannot immediately remove the consequences and the undesirable inherited disagreements of so many years, or the reciprocal hurts and impatience; but we should not allow these feelings to overpower rationality. That which separated us before no no longer exists. And the past will never return. For the real revolutionary and genuine patriot, the interests and order of the party must be supreme above all else; and this means that today we members of the party must be in unity and in cohesion more than ever before.

For those who damage unity there is no [word indistinct] there are still people who are striving to give (?special) interpretations and explanations to every reality and even to positive words, so as to excite unnecessary feelings and tension and to distract the party members' attention from the major issues. Let everyone know that we will implement with [word indistinct] relentlessness and decisiveness, the decision of the national party conference in this regard. That is to say, we will (?train) those who make mistakes and punish those who do not want to abandon their past inspirations and mentality.

BAKHTAR CRITICIZES SWEDISH 'AFGHANOLOGIST'

LD060550 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Kabul, August 5 BAKHTAR -- The commentator of the committee of the BAKHTAR information agency writes:

Western media have displayed great zeal recently in publicizing the products of the wild imagination of one Karl Schmeir, supposedly an "Afghanologist" on the situation in Afghanistan.

The reason is that Karl Schmeir, in an article published in Swedish daily DAGENS NYHETER, has proved to be quite original in composing a fantasia of horror with the use of the most novel slanders and insinuations against the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union which are presently stationed in the DRA.

Alluding to certain imaginary events in his article and then discovering an analogy between these non-existent incidents and the real and bloody events of Song May, a Vietnamese village where the American GI's had carried out a mass murder of all residents including women, children and old men, Karl Schmeir has tried not only to create misgivings and false notions about the real state of affairs in Afghanistan, he has at the same time tried to whitewash in the eyes of public opinions the U.S. murderers who conducted a dirty war against a sovereign Vietnam creating many Song Mays and My Lais for more than a score of years.

What are the facts, anyway? First, all the allegations levelled by Karl Schmeir are absolutely baseless and frivolous.

Second, the fact recognized even by many colleagues of Karl Schmeir in the imperialist propaganda machine is that active in the country are groups of armed counterrevolutionary bandits who have been trained abroad, are based abroad, and are exported to Afghanistan for carrying out plunder, loot, arson and killing.

Third, while there exists no testimony whatever for the slanders made by Schmeir and his like, one can see in Afghanistan shrieking testimonies of the crimes committed by the hirelings of imperialism since the victory of popular Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan in the form of burnt mosques, schools and hospitals, blown up bridges, and widows and children bereaved of their near and dear because of his love for people, for revolution, for progress and knowledge.

If Karl Schmeir had an iota of knowledge about present day Afghanistan he would have known that there is no mass base at all for the so-called mujahidin, who are actually crusading against knowledge, progress and culture. The people throughout the country are growingly coming out arms in hand to eliminate these murderers financed by imperialist circles.

No doubt the trainers and mentors of these bandits are the same people who are responsible for criminal tragedies like Song May in Vietnam, Chile, El Salvador and so on.

Every new victory scored by the Armed Forces of the DRA in eliminating the remaining pockets of these bandits is welcomed by the people.

Now the people with honest cooperation with the party and the state foil the plots of the counterrevolution before they are realised. The counterrevolution, which cannot rely on the masses and the masses are not cooperating with them, are resorting angrily to the massacre of innocent people beside their several other crimes at the instigation and order of their foreign masters.

Mr Karl Schmeir in his article is trumpeting about the nature of the presence of Soviet limited military contingents in this country. We express decisively that as expressed in all the official statements of the DRA, the Soviet Union's limited contingents are in our country at the request of the legal Government of DRA only to repell the aggression of imperialism, and that it is only the heroic Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who are fighting heroically in the operations against the bandits, assault on the last vestiges of the counterrevolution and relying on the cooperation of the peoples masses and their direct and active participation.

'TREACHEROUS' ELEMENTS ROUTED IN QONDUZ, BAGHLAN

LD031244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The security forces and revolutionary defense groups, with the voluntary cooperation of people, recently crushed two bands of elements that were treacherous to the country and the revolution; the elements were crushed in the suburbs of (Qala-e Zal) District, Qonduz Province, and in (Tormosh) village, Tala Barfaq Subdistrict, Baghlan Province.

A spokesman for the Baghlan Province security forces said that the criminal ringleaders, named (Fazel) Mohammad, son of (Nematullah); 'Abol (Jabar), son of (Baghi); and (Abdorrauf), son of (Jan Gada), have been captured with their weapons. According to the security forces' report, a number of weapons and a large amount of ammunition have been seized from these murderers.

GANDHI ARRIVES IN TOKYO, COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT

BK051000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi is arriving in Tokyo today on the last leg of her current tour abroad. Earlier, before leaving Honolulu for Tokyo, Mrs Gandhi told newsmen that she is leaving the United States with a definite feeling that her visit will help generate friendship and better understanding between the two nations.

The important thing now is to build up on this achievement, she said. She had not come to the United States with any specific agenda. She had reviewed a wide range of subjects with President Reagan and his colleagues. It is for the officials to follow it up later, she added.

In reply to a question, the prime minister said she has sensed a warm response to her visit, not only at the official level, but also at the level of the people.

Reportage on Visit

For Tokyo KYODO reportage on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Tokyo, see page C 3 of the 6 August Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RASGOTRA DEPARTS FOR ISLAMABAD

BK060916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] A high-level Indian delegation led by Foreign Secretary M.K. Rasgotra left New Delhi this morning for Amritsar on the way to Islamabad. The six-member team will attend the 3-day meeting of South Asian nations on regional cooperation beginning tomorrow.

AKALI DAL WORKERS ARRESTED IN AMRITSAR

BK041609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 AUG 82

[Text] In Amritsar, a group of party workers belonging to the Akali Dal Logowal group were arrested for apprehension of breach of peace on the first day of the morcha [movement] launched by the party. They were led by leader of the opposition of the state assembly Prakash Singh Badal.

An official spokesman told newsmen that no untoward incident has been reported.

Reporting from Armitsar, All-India Radio correspondent P.J.S. Trehen said the district administration has made elaborate arrangements to meet any eventuality.

65 Court Arrest

BK060955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] In Punjab, about 65 Akali Dal-Logowal workers courted arrest in Amritsar yesterday on the 2d day of the morcha launched by the party. The workers were led by L.S. Tur, member of parliament. An official spokesman told newsmen that the arrests were made for apprehension of breach of peace.

ISLAMIC COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO HAQ

GF050435 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Shamsul Islam Naz report on final recommendations of Council of Islamic Ideology presented to President Ziaul Haq -- date not given]

[Text] Faisalabad, July 26 -- Despite the passage of half a decade since the assumption of power by the present regime and its all out endeavors to promulgate a form of govt. according to the norms of Islamic jurisprudence, the task is still half way. Nevertheless the Council of Islamic Ideology [CII] have presented their final recommendations to President Gen Ziaul Haq in the form of a 21-point draft enabling him to hold national elections in due course and to formulate a government in keeping with the ideology of Islam.

The salient features of the draft recommendations are the formulation of a federal government in Pakistan whose members should be elected on the basis of adult franchise; fixation of an age limit of 21 for voters; right of vote for the women folk who shall also be entitled to proxy through first of kin ('namehram').

According provincial status and provincial autonomy to the existing administrative divisions of the country, right of vote to non-Muslims, bi-cameral Majlis-e Shoora, pre-qualification of graduation or equivalent degree and a fair knowledge of religious moral code and/or graduation from any recognised religious institution. The consensus of the CII has been averse to the holding of elections on non-party basis and have recommended separate electorates.

[1.] The separate electorates: The basic pre-requisites for candidature for presidential seat has been an unstinted faith in Islam and minimum age limit of 40. The recommendations envisaged above have been authenticated by 14 members of the CII chaired by Mr Justice (retd.) Tanzeel-ur-Rehman.

The twenty-one points for which the CII has given its recommendations are as follows:

1. Aims and objects of an Islamic state.
2. Adult franchise.
3. Minimum age limit of voters.
4. Right of vote for women.
5. Right of vote for non-Muslims.
6. Status of Majlis-e-Shoora.
7. Conduct of Majlis-e-Shoora.
8. Party system vis-a-vis elections.
9. Unicameral or bicameral legislature.
10. Pre-qualification for the president.
11. Should the presidential election be direct or indirect.
12. Precondition for candidature.
13. Voters' qualifications.
14. Age limit for candidates.
15. Separate electorate.
16. Electoral college.
17. Should the president be subordinate of the shoora?
18. Electoral college for the president.
19. Tenure for head of the state.
20. Right of the president's election to parliament or the masses?
21. Preparation of a report and self presentation by candidates.

Main highlights of the draft recommendations of the above 21 points are listed hereunder:

Aims and objective of Islamic state: Supreme power would vest with Allah whose dictates shall govern various facts of life while the function of power are the masses and the agents of government are responsible for promulgation of a form of government according to the dictates of Allah. In other words the government would deputise Allah the Almighty for promulgating the ideology of Islam with a view to devising ways and means for doing so. The basic principle of the recommendations is the initiation of Islamic values, injunctions and ethics envisaged in the charter of the constituent assembly in 1949, universally acclaimed as basic guidelines by all the leading courts of law throughout Pakistan.

2. Charter of rights: Since Allah is the undisputed and indivisible ruler of the universe who had deputed the domain of Pakistan to manage the affairs of the state within stipulated powers in which delegation is a sacred trust, the representative law-enforcing body of Pakistan is constrained to formulate a constitution to fulfil the rights and obligations of the state through elected representatives of the masses according to the norms of justice, equity and fairplay to enable the Muslim population of the state to organise their affairs in harmony with the dictates of the holy Koran and Sunnah and to enable the non-Muslim citizens to carry on their daily affairs freely according to their religion and culture.

The council arrived at the decision after detailed discussion that the participation of the masses in the affairs of the state is in keeping with the injunctions of Islam as there is no commandment contrary to such participation and this fact is further obviated through the procedure and practice adopted by the Muslim ummah in electing the exalted caliphs after the death of holy prophet (may peace be upon him). This leads to the conclusion that adult franchise is not un-Islamic but pro-Islamic.

3. Age limit for the voters: Minimum age for voters had been laid down as 21 for voters [as published] which is an age of maturity and sound judgement and is in vogue in several other countries of the world.

4. Female franchise: The views of council members were divided on the matter of voting right for ladies with one section in favour and the other against this right. Although the vesting of this right could not be substantiated through specific sayings of the prophet (Hadith) yet there were arguments in favour. Adopting the way of least resistance the council supported this right with the comments that pardah-observing ladies could cast their votes through proxy.

5. Voting right for non-Muslims: Pros and cons of this issue were thoroughly thrashed out. Ultimately it was decided that the right should be given them. But if at any stage it was learnt that such voter had created hurdles or impediments in the implementation of Islam or acted in a manner derogatory to Islam or the Islamic state, had or tried to create a rift in the society or damage the defence or solidarity of Pakistan, such right could be forfeited.

6. Status of shoora as legislature: The purview of Majlis-i-Shoora as a legislative body shall be on those affairs or administrative problems which are not divergent to the preachings of the holy Koran or Sunnah. All those affairs about which divine jurisprudence has issued a commandment already shall fall outside such purview. Where there are no vivid injunctions in the sharia, decision would be taken by the shoora according to the underlying spirit of Islam in the wider interest of the Muslim community.

7. Membership qualifications: According to the recommendations of the CII, only those members could afford an access in the Majlis-e-Shoora who should really be capable of providing advice to an Islamic state and should also be well-versed in state administration. Consequently, the following prequalifications have been laid down for eligible candidates:

(A) He should be a graduate of possess equivalent academic and/or religious qualification.

(B) He should carry good reputation and be honest, dutiful and pious.

(C) His minimum age should be 30 years.

The condition of being graduate was subequently relaxed and it was agreed that the candidate should be literate and capable of reading the holy Koran fluently. The candidate and his supporter both should be good Muslims and be regular in their prayers and testify this on oath (affidavit).

8. Elections on party basis: The most important part of the deliberations of the CII was perhaps the portion pertaining to this point, wherein the pros and cons have been elaborated at length. It has veen observed that difference of opinion is a natural phenomenon. Nevertheless, establishing of parties on basis of differences of opinion and adhering to their view-point of another group on party basis knowing fully well that their view-point was correct is styled as "party system" or grouping. The points noted in favour and against the system are in fact the crux of the report. Points in favour of party system are:

(A) Banning of elections on party basis would endanger the solidarity of the country and people would be subject to pure slavery and constrained to armed rebellion.

(B) If a person is elected from a particular constituency in his personal capacity, he would enjoy the confidence of his own particular region but if he is elected on the ticket of a political party which is represented in other parts of the country as well, he would enjoy the confidence of a much wider circle or constituency.

(C) Individual candidates cannot portray their manifesto while parties can do so, and act upon the manifesto for solving the problem of the masses.

(D) Pakistan came into existence through election on party basis. Likewise, Islam could also be infused through this exercise.

(E) In Islam, religion and politics cannot be set apart and channelised in water-tight compartments. Political parties can educate the sector of religion and had a right to seek power for achieving this object.

(F) Tabooing of politics might tend to defame the country.

(G) The implementation of restrictions on political parties would become a complicated affair.

(H) It was observed here that the implementation of Islamic system, social overhaul, reforming of the conduct and act of the masses, and realistic and dispassionate appraisal of national problems and offering a solution of these problems through the Constitution could all be done by political parties rather than an individual.

(I) Imposing of a ban on political parties would virtually turn the political sector of our religion into a graveyard.

(J) Only political parties are capable of organising and strengthening the followers of the true faith and consolidate Islamic elements.

(K) Participating and succeeding in elections being a member for implementation of manifesto. This could not be achieved individually.

The arguments which have been advanced against the conduct of elections on party basis were as under:

(I) Islam has got a political system of its own and hence there are no separate compartments for religion and politics in Islam.

(II) Political parties indulge in a tug-of-war for the attainment of power and tend to disrupt national solidarity.

(III) Political parties get foreign aid for their elections, which subjects the country to internal dissention and foreign aggression. [It is] virtually impossible for an intruder to dole out funds to individual candidates which in fact can save the country from foreign intervention.

(IV) Political parties even go to the extent of damaging national interest and aspirations, opposing agriculture tax being a glaring instance thereof.

(V) There is no concept of party in power and opposition in Islam; but there are only two groups: party of Allah and party of devils.

(VI) Nomination of party candidates is done on the basis of piety but on party affiliation.

(VII) During electioneering campaign provincial, regional and parochial prejudices are aggravated.

(VIII) Even moral values and code of ethics is being set aside during elections which renders us poorer morally after every campaign.

(IX) Due to rule of the majority party, talent in the opposition goes to waste.

(X) Right or wrong is determined through party decision and discipline instead of merit.

(XI) There is no legal force behind the manifesto.

(XII) Political parties are destined to engage themselves in welfare projects. They are to educate the masses ethically and to inculcate unity and cohesion in the people, but they have never bothered to do so. It has been a common observation that political parties keep on slumbering underneath the soil like toads and with the advent of elections they tend to indulge in loud and incoherent songs. The ensuing noise embarrassed all.

(XIII) Political parties indulge in fallacious and impracticable promises for which they have neither the capacity to fulfil nor the intention.

In view of the above predicament, a workable via-media [as published] has been suggested thus: Advantages of political parties are so many that these cannot be overruled, so it may be decided to keep the parties subject to imposition of following restrictions:

(A) Only those parties may be allowed to function which have a firm faith in Islamic way of life and ideology of Pakistan and which undertakes to promulgate Islamic system of govt. in Pakistan.

(B) Parties who betray scepticism about ideology of Islam through belief or acts shall not be allowed to participate in election.

(C) Every political party should give an undertaking in its manifesto that its candidates would be nominated on the basis of piety (taqwa).

(D) Moral rules shall be observed during elections by all parties.

(E) Govt. should not be formulated on party basis (but coalition).

(F) There should [be] legal provision in the Constitution that political parties may be penalised adequately in case of infringement of their promises.

The council therefore recommended that party formulation should be allowed so long as it does not lead to dissension and disruption. Muslim community should totally abstain from disunity. The council is of firm opinion that elections on nonparty basis as such are not advisable.

9. Unicameral or bicameral legislation: After detailed discussion on this point it was agreed that the form of govt. should be federal with a provision to elevate the present divisions to the status of provinces. This would be convenient to the people at large and do away with political prejudices and dispel disruptionistic and subversive trends. By affording smaller units an opportunity to participate in govt. national unity would be further strengthened. Provision of bicameral legislature is not advisable at present but may be adopted later, if necessary.

10. Qualifications for the president: The president should be male, Muslim, sane and grown up with age not less than 40. Free of disabling deformity, ailment and fully conversant with Islamic belief and injunctions and a good Muslim whose character should be immune of blemish and beyond reproach. Finally, he should not have participated in any anti-Pakistan movement.

11. Election of president: The president should be elected by a joint session of the provincial and federal "shooras". In case only one name is proposed, referendum may be held.

12. Qualifications for candidates: The CII advised that the qualifications for candidature in all houses should be those as laid down for the members of the shoora.

13. Qualification for voters: The voter should be literate. He should not have a history of "qadhaf", perjury or "hudood."

14. Age limit for candidates: It should be 63.

15. Separate electorate: In the opinion of CII electorates should be separate and not join different communities, i.e. Muslims and non-Muslims.

16. Electoral college: Sixty percent of the members of the shoora, according to the recommendations of the council, should be elected; twenty-five percent should be taken from among experts and technocrats, e.g. ulema, professors and lecturers, engineers, doctors, lawyers, Chamber of Commerce, trade unions and pensioners, etc., for whom separate electorates may be formulated while the remaining seats be filled by the president through nomination.

17. Would the president be bound by the decision of the shoora? The recommendations were in the negative. In case of dispute he would get an opinion from an Islamic organisation and be absolved of the decision of the shoora. If the president deems a particular decision of the shoora in the country against national interest on Islamic injections he may send it back to the shoora for review. If the shoora sticks to its previous decision the president shall have either to accept it or resign from office.

18. This is in repetition of point 16 only.

19. Presidential tenure: President would be elected for a period of 5 years but is eligible for re-election for a second or third term. Point 20 and 21 are already covered (as per report says).

(This report was sent back to the Council of Islamic Ideology by the president. -- ed.)

REPORT ON FIRING AT INDIAN BORDER DENIED

BK0051524 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] A spokesman of the Defense Ministry has refuted a report carried by a foreign news agency that Pakistan and Indian troops exchanged fire across the border for about 5 hours on the night of the 29th of last month. The spokesman described this report, carried by AFP quoting the Indian news agency PTI, as totally fabricated. The spokesman said no such incident took place on that date.

The spokesman said only two incidents took place along the line of control. [in Jammu and Kashmir] last month and on both occasions India started the firing.

POLICE 'BAFFLED' BY ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN

GF011657 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] The police are baffled by a recent campaign by some unidentified foreigners to mark houses in Drigh colony where a batch of 2,500 Afghan refugees were to be put up before being flown to Turkey.

The only apparent motive could be a conspiracy against these refugees. However, as the plan was unearthed in time, the Afghans' place of abode was quickly shifted to unknown sites.

The Afghan refugees were to be brought to Karachi from their camps in the NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] and taken to Turkey which has agreed to settle them on its soil.

Another press report said similar marks were noticed on houses in the defence society area. -- PPI

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID -- An agreement has been signed in Islamabad on 1 August under which Canada is to provide $20 million to Pakistan for the purchase of turbines for two additional units of the Tarbela dam. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Aug 82 BK]

COTTON EXPORTS -- The cotton export corporation has so far exported to its customers 1.35 million bales of cotton worth $270 million out of its total negotiated deal for export of 1.62 million bales of cotton. This was stated by the cotton export corporation chairman on 2 August in Multan. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

MUSAVI SPEAKS ON STABILIZATION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD051416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports that Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi took part this morning in the joint seminar of the country's ministers and governors general, which started its work in Mashhad 2 days ago, and made an important speech about the country's present situation, war problems and the mediation issue. Our reporter has sent us a report from Mashhad to which we draw your attention. In his speech, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said:

[Begin Musavi recording] It seems that the superpowers have despaired that the plots they were hatching will produce any results. As I said yesterday, our relations with foreign governments have been made abundantly (?clear).

Confidence about the stability of the country's internal situation has been increased and has an effect on the stabilization of our relations with foreign countries. This stabilization of relations concerns not only political issues, but also economic and cultural issues.

In the field of foreign relations at the moment we are experiencing (?the ever-increasing expansion) of relations. Throughout the world Iran has been recognized as a distinct and exceptional voice, as a voice leaning neither toward the East nor the West, as a new and fresh call and as a new cry.

At the same time we are beginning to gain a stronger hold over the Islamic Republic's levers abroad, the most important of which is none other than the interest of the world's oppressed in and enthusiasm for our revolution. In fact we are beginning to learn how to make use of this lever in the region in order to organize our foreign relations.

After the recent victories, the harsh situation we were facing in the Persian Gulf changed a great deal; our country has revealed itself in the form of a great and powerful force in the region. Naturally those countries which due to intimidation and fear were confronting our country, which were threatening us along with other countries and had adopted a harsh and hostile attitude toward our revolution, we now feel that every day they feel they are next to a powerful and [word indistinct] neighbor and should count on this force. We are aware of the ever-increasing expansion of this attitude in the Persian Gulf. This is both in the interest of our domestic stability and in the interest of the expansion of our relations with Islamic countries throughout the world.

At the beginning of the revolution and even until a year ago we were faced with isolation among the governments of the world due to conspiracies hatched against us, although we were not isolated among the nations. This isolation is being terminated.

At present any plot hatched in the region and any happening which takes place is in some way connected with the issues of our country. We cannot regard the Israeli attack against Lebanon as unconnected with a plot against our own order and against the Islamic revolution.

It is natural that now more than ever Iran has involved itself with the issues of the region, so much so that it is present in a tangible and powerful way in Syria, on the Israeli borders and in Lebanon. This presence is not confined only to a physical presence, it is not confined to the fact that we have sent a military force there; rather, the events taking place inside Lebanon are in a profound way influenced by the political methods we are using here and the values we announce here. We confront these issues in an active way. The same is true about all other issues. [end recording]

MUSAVI COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD051940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, who is in Mashhad to participate in the joint session of ministers and governors general from all parts of the country, held a press conference with domestic correspondents and answered their questions on various issues.

About the nonaligned conference in Baghdad, the prime minister said: We have already declared our position. When the aggressive Iraqi regime seemed to be victorious in our country, and we knew it had been defeated, we announced that holding this conference in Iraq would be a kind of treachery against the aspirations of the Nonaligned Movement. We said holding the conference in Baghdad would be contrary to the primary principles of the Nonaligned Movement. We declared our opposition right from the start and we said this conference should not be held in Baghdad. Otherwise, it would be a great defeat for the movement and would culminate in its destruction.

The prime minister added: Unfortunately, after the victory of our combatants, we have received information that opposition has risen among nonaligned member countries against holding the conference in Baghdad. We still hope the conference will not be held there. Iraq's internal situation indicates that there is no security in that country for holding this conference.

The prime minister stated: An Iraqi official said recently that there is full security in Baghdad and about 300 fighter planes are guarding the city. This itself is an indication that this conference should not be held in Baghdad because there is no guarantee that these planes will not crash; or they might hatch a plot themselves to bomb. [sentence as heard]

After referring to the visit of the Turkish premier, who is scheduled to arrive in Tehran tomorrow, Mr Musavi said: After the liberation of Khorramshahr, moves to secure a cease-fire began throughout the world. The motives of these moments varied, and we should not think that different countries have the same motive for their move. We have never ceased making the same demand: We want to see our conditions realized. We have acted in accordance with our values, which are acceptable to all aware people in the world. These conditions have not changed at all and remain the same as they were at the start of the war. We have said on many occasions we never wanted a war and this war was imposed on us by the aggressive Iraqi regime. We, more than anybody else, are in favor of restoration of security in the region. But we do not accept security with an American presence in the region. Security under America's umbrella is, in fact, a means of expanding U.S. hegemony in the region.

According to the Central News Unit, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi returned to Tehran from Mashhad this evening.

IRAQI MUJAHIDIN REPORT ON RECENT OPERATIONS

GF050710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] In their communique claiming responsibility for the huge explosion in the buildings of the Interior and Planning Ministries of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime in Iraq, Iraqi Muslim mujahidin warn that if the nonaligned summit conference is held in Baghdad, the participating heads of state will be solely responsible for protecting their lives. The communique said: With the magnificent victories achieved by the Muslim fighters during the blessed Ramadan Operation, within the escalation of the Islamic revolutionary movement in Iraq and to avenge thousands of martyrs, foremost of whom was the martyred Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, on Saturday morning, 31 July 1982, a group of Martyr as-Sadr revolutionaries after a fierce battle managed to destroy the Saddamist regime's Interior Ministry.

The communique said that the hero of this brave operation is martyr Abu Balal, who in previous heroic operations lost his foot and arm. He drove a car carrying 250 kg of high explosives chanting "O lord of the ages, save me," entered the Iraqi Interior Ministry and demolished it.

Reports say that dozens of ambulances were seen carrying away hundreds of dead and wounded after the explosion. The explosion was so strong that the agent Ba'thist regime in an attempt to downplay the significance of the incident admitted that a blast had taken place in the Planning Ministry, which is close to the Interior Ministry.

The Iraqi Muslim mujahidin affirm in their communique that this explosion is considered as a warning to all countries which intend to participate in the forthcoming nonaligned conference. We call to the attention of the heads of these countries that such incidents can take place at any time and anywhere. They will be responsible for any operation.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin made a telephone call to IRNA and said: Following this explosion, the Iraqi masses thought that a coup d'etat had taken place in Baghdad. Due to the deaths of dozens of Saddam's mercenaries, the Ba'thist government in Baghdad was forced to issue a statement. As this incident had its great impact on the sons of the people, the regime in an attempt to calm the horrified masses declared that a simple explosion had taken place and that the number of those killed was not more than 10.

The spokesman added: We will threaten the lives of those who participate in the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad. With God's will, we will carry out greater operations.

In conclusion, the spokesman said that two explosions took place in the military centers of the army of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the same day, but the Ba'thist-Zionist-Saddamist information media reported nothing about them.

AFP said the Iraqi authorities strengthened security measures around government buildings after this explosion. The report said the Iraqi regime's Interior Ministry announced that 120 persons were dead or wounded as a result of this explosion.

According to a report from the Central News Bureau in London, the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin issued a communique on their military operations against Baghdad's anti-Islamic rulers. The communique said that the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin, carried out a big demolition operation in [word indistinct] in Baghdad suburbs causing great damage. Fire was seen by all Baghdad inhabitants. Thus the Ba'thist Saddamist authorities were forced to order curfew in (As-Saddah) area in eastern [name indistinct].

The communique added that some days later planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic flew over Baghdad and rocketed the (?refinery), causing serious damage.

Ine Iraqi Muslim mujahidin also announced that they attacked a train carrying 150 Ba'thist mercenaries between An-Nasiriyah and Baghdad, killing all the Saddamist mercenaries. Passengers coming from Baghdad to Kuwait reported this incident, forcing the Ba'thists to admit that the train had gone off the track.

The report added that a group of soldiers who rebelled against the Saddamist army attacked the command of the Popular Army in Basra and killed a large number of Ba'thist Popular Army agents and caused serious damage to the building. Those arriving in London from Baghdad affirmed this incident. They added that there are serious differences between Iraqi Army personnel and the agents of the ruling Ba'th Party at the Popular Army.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,007

LD051744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,007 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, the combatants of Islam on the battlefronts of truth against falsehood continued their battle for the destruction and annihilation of more Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. The combatants of Islam continued this battle by returning the fire of enemy artillery and other heavy weapons, details of which are hereby announced for the information of our dear compatriots:

Thanks to artillery fire by our ground forces on the Salehabad and Meymak fronts, returning the enemy fire, a border post belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries was severely damaged. Several trenches and foxholes and one enemy truck were set ablaze and destroyed.

In the (Zin-e Kosh) sector, several enemy assembly points were destroyed and eight of their troops were killed. The combatants of Islam opened accurate artillery fire on enemy positions and units and on the (Banayn) oil installations and thus prevented the Saddamist forces from changing positions. As a result of this artillery fire, Iraqi supply movements were disrupted and part of the (Banayn) oil installations were set ablaze and damaged.

The brave warriors of the gendarmerie in the border regions of Ilam, in each sector under their protection, fiercely returned the fire of Saddamist forces. By opening timely fire on positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, our fighters silenced enemy fire and prevented them from constructing fortifications and installations.

On the Marivan front yesterday, sporadic exchange of fire continued between the self-sacrificing forces of Islam and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. Combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, maintaining their superior firepower, killed or wounded several Iraqi troops and destroyed several of their trenches and foxholes.

Thanks to the fire of our brave gendarmerie fighters in the Abadan sector against positions and trenches of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the other side of the Arvand Rud, around 20 of the Saddamist troops were killed or wounded; 2 enemy vehicles and 4 heavy-weapon emplacements were also set ablaze and destroyed. Our combatants also opened fire on the oil installations in Al-Faw and inflicted considerable damage.

Yesterday several aggressive Iraqi aircraft tried to violate the airspace of two border cities in the southern and western parts of our country, but antiaircraft fire of the air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran forced the aggressive planes to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

'LIGHTNING' AIR RAID ON IRAQI POSITIONS REPORTED

LD051802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] In a lightning raid today, the fast-flying pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran heavily bombed positions of the Saddamist forces on the Shalamcheh border inside Iraqi territory. A great deal of material losses and large numbers of casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

According to an IRNA report from Abadan, at 1110 today several aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew over positions of the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces and heavily bombed their positions, fortifications and armored equipment. Smoke arising from the destruction of enemy equipment could be seen for a long time.

IRAQI AIRCRAFT OVERFLY ILAM 4, 5 AUGUST

LD051808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit correspondent's dispatch from Ilam, aircraft of the mercenary army of Saddam's defeated Zionist-Ba'thist regime violated the airspace of the resisting city of Ilam at 2035 last night and again at 0100, 0115, 0835 and 0902 this morning. Thanks to defensive air and ground fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, these aircraft fled from the scene without carrying out any operations.

REZA'I PRESS CONFERENCE ON WAR, OPPOSITION

LD051348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, Brother Mohsen Reza'i, commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, held a press, radio and television conference this morning and answered correspondents' questions.

First, regarding the war issue and the victorious Ramadan Operation, Mr Reza'i said: Before the Ramadan Operation, our aim was to recapture the occupied lands from the mercenary enemy; but on pushing out the Iraqi mercenaries we realized that if we wanted the regime of the Islamic Republic to live and Abadan, Khorramshahr, Sumar and Mehran to be away from Iraqi artillery fire, we would have to overthrow the Ba'thist regime, and that by doing so we could rid the Iraqi people of the sinister Iraqi regime.

Mr Reza'i said further: In these operations an Iraqi colonel, who had been taken prisoner, describing the internal tension in Iraq, said: After the end of the war and my return to Iraq there will no longer be a Ba'th Party or a security organization in Iraq to put the Iraqi nation under pressure.

The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps added: In the Ramadan Operation, so far we have taken 1,360 prisoners; 1,000 Iraqi tanks, armored personnel carriers and vehicles have been destroyed; and Iraq has been forced to use [words indistinct] tanks and MIG-25's instead of modern T-72 tanks. The enemy is making a lot of propaganda about the number of our martyrs, whereas the number of our martyrs is half the number of those martyred in the course of the Jerusalem Operation [bayt al-moqaddas].

Regarding the recent raids of the Islamic revolution forces on the corruption dens of the hypocrites under the Martyr Saduqi Operation, Mr Reza'i said: In the continuation of operations aimed at mopping up the hypocrites, its fourth stage, codenamed "Martyr Saduqi Operation" started on 1 August with attacks on 30 hypocrite bases. During 72 hours of operations, important individuals of these safehouses were killed or arrested. We managed to completely destroy the relations section, which was the hypocrite's most important section and was in charge of contacts abroad, with Kordestan and foreign mercenaries, was in charge of the transfer and escape of individuals abroad and also of its city branches.

Continuing his statement, he said: From the documents we found relating to the organization's internal functions, we realized that the hypocrites have openly told their executive [word indistinct] that people have been enlightened and that their task has become much more difficult than in the past.

Regarding the mopping up of counterrevolutionaries in Kordestan, Brother Reza'i said: We have arranged the establishment of a central headquarters, like the Karbala' headquarters, in Kordestan named the Hamzeh headquarters, so that with coordinated operations we could settle the counterrevolutionary matter in Kordestan.

Regarding the Mobilization forces, he said: At present one million of the Mobilization members are in organizational contract with the Revolution Guards Corps, most of our information is from this source.

PROSECUTOR ON MINIGROUP ARRESTS, QOTBZADEH TRIAL

LD051230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Unit report Mr Musavi-Tabrizi, Islamic revolution prosecutor general, today took part in a radio and television press conference and answered the questions of domestic reporters on the arrests of the members of the hypocrites and Peykar minigroups, the activities of the revolution courts and the trial of Qotbzadeh.

At the beginning, Mr Musavi-Tabrizi said: It is over a year since the beginning of the armed uprising of the rebellious minigroups, especially the hypocrites minigroup. It is over 2 years since the start of the war imposed by Iraq upon our beloved country. During this time our nation has demonstrated its capability in all dimensions and has left behind the most complicated problems. While praising the brothers from the Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic revolution committees and those who assisted in the discovery of the plots, he referred to the deadly blows delivered against the rebellious minigroups and said:

The crushing blows which these minigroups have suffered have caused them to lose nearly 95 percent of their forces. He said: One of the most important blows inflicted upon the hypocrites during the year 60 [21 March 1981-20 March 1982] was the arrest and death of Musa Khiabani and 20 hypocrites members. The other blow was the one delivered in Ordinbehesht 61 [21 April-20 May 1982] during which a large number of the important members of the hypocrites were arrested. Once again, the organizational system of the hypocrites was completely disrupted. This forced them to issue an order that the cells should organize themselves on their own and that there was no need for liaison. This is the death of an organization. Also, on 9 and 10 June more than 32 others were arrested and killed. As a result of this blow, the officials in charge of important sectors of the hypocrites organization were destroyed and their organizational chart was disrupted.

He added: The latest blow was inflicted 2 or 3 days ago when about 65 were arrested or killed, including members below the central cadre.

Concerning the discovery of members of other rebellious minigroups the revolution prosecutor general said: Recently, Peykar and minority [minority wing of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq organization] were dealt a most crushing blow and the Marxist Kargar minigroup and the active members and supporters of this minigroup were completely destroyed.

Concerning the documents seized from the safehouses, he said: The documents discovered on 2 May showed that the counterrevolutionaries had made extensive plans for 21 July and 28 June [as heard]. These plans included causing explosions in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the premises of Friday prayers in Tehran and provincial cities and the assassination of deputies and officials.

An 80-man group, which constituted 16 assassination teams, was arrested. Some of these teams, composed of 4 or 5 people, had assassinated 80 or 100 ordinary Hezbollahi on the streets. However, with the assistance of God, they were arrested.

Concerning the negative propaganda about the Islamic revolution courts, the revolution prosecutor general said: This propaganda has not started just recently. It has existed ever since the beginning of the revolution. According to documents seized by the students following the line of the imam from the U.S. den of espionage, one of America's aims was to dismantle the revolution courts. In general, this propaganda aims to weaken the morale of the individuals who work in revolution courts.

Mr Musavi-Tabrizi said: Recently, when I was received by the imam, he ordered that the courts should remain in their present form and that the order which they possess at the moment should be further increased so that the conspiracies may be more speedily discovered and neutralized in this way.

Concerning the reason for the delay in the trial of Qotbzadeh, the Islamic revolution prosecutor general said: Some files may be delayed by further investigation. The file of Sadeq Qotbzadeh is ready, but due to financial and moral issues, as he was active in executive organs after the revolution, certain reports have been received which require greater investigation. He added: He will certainly be tried and the sentence passed by the religious judge will be carried out. What is important to us is that these issues should not overshadow the most important issue -- the issue of the war.

'EXTENSIVE ATTACK' AGAINST 'HYPOCRITES' DETAILED

LD051956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Communique issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In the name of God, the crusher of the tyrants.

Iran's Islamic revolution is forging ahead mightily and is daily gaining in coordination and strength -- Imam Khomeyni.

O ever-present Islamic and martyr-nurturing nation! Following the operations of the martyr of the prayer niche, Ayatollah Saduqi, culminating in the organizational disintegration of the hypocrites organization, and in continuation of previous communiques, the following facts are hereby brought to the attention of the Islamic nation and Hezbollahi:

An extensive attack launched by the troops of the holy saint of the era -- may Almighty God hasten his esteemed advent -- on 1 August on some 30 bases of corruption and conspiracy of the hypocrites resulted in the devastation of the liaison and urban sections and the destruction of the general forgery center of the organization's supply section. The repeated blows inflicted by the Islamic revolution on the body of world arrogance and the U.S.-backed Saddam on a world scale, on the one hand, and the decay and disruption of the agents of the arch-Satan within the country on the other are indicative of the greatness and steadfastness of the Islamic Republic of Iran and are a portent of the death of those obstructing the path of God, whether infidels, polytheists or antihuman hypocrites.

The operations on 1 August, carried out with the utmost success thanks to the special attentions of the imam of the era -- may Almighty God hasten his esteemed advent -- constitute yet another warning to all counterrevolutionaries and servants of world arrogance who have no escape from divine retribution and [word indistinct] vengeance. In the wake of these [word indistinct] operations, deadly losses and blows were inflicted on the decaying organizations of the hypocrites. In view of the intelligence and security considerations of the issue, all the results of these operations were not described, but now we bring some of these to the attention of the Islamic nation and Hezbollahi:

A. The names of some of those destroyed during the latest blow are as follows: Siyavash Sheykhi, alias Hoseyn, member of the central cadre, who at first was responsible for Azarbayjan Province and later was in charge of the organization's urban section; Mehdi Za'eryan, alias Mojtaba Moqaddam, member of the cadre and of the Central Committee and deputy head of the organization's liaison section; Ja'far Pishi, alias Taqi Farshadi, a high-ranking member of the organization and a security member of the central liaison section; [name indistinct]; 'Alavi Taleqani, a junior member of the hypocrites organization in Tehran and an important and active member; Hadi Gholamifard, an experienced member and a security member of the central liaison section; Seyyed Mostafa Musavi, an experienced member and an important member of the liaison section; Shahab Rasekhi, an experienced member; Maryan Feda'isefat, an experienced and active member of the liaison section;

Kamal Akbari, a member of liaison section and a security member of the Central Committee; Ma'sumeh, alias Tahereh, the wife of Siyavash Sheykhi, a member of the urban section; Abolqasem Ayat, alias Mojtaba Akbari, an experienced member of the organization; Naser Rahmani, alias Majid 'Akkas, an official and a member of the hypocrites' special squads; Manizheh Habashi, a member of the legal section of the hypocrites liaison section; and Azar Sadiqi, the wife of Mohammad Soleymanirad, member of the liaison section.

B. The facilities and equipment confiscated from the supply and forgery center of the hypocrites organization are as follows:

A total of 120 G-3 weapons and various types of machineguns; 50 various types of Colts; radio; (?TRC) 3 field radio sets; 20 various types of multichannel radio sets; [words indistinct]; 2 MIC radio sets with special microphones; 12 radio sets and recorders converted for use in motor vehicles; 34 various large and portable radio sets, including the (?PT 200 International); 12 special communication sets used by security forces; large quantities of radio repair equipment, communication wires and other spare parts: 2 large Xerox sets; 1 tape recorder; 120 various (?books), communication plans and instructions; 3 radio accumulator charging sets; large quantities of documents, seals and material for forging state documents and documents of Embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in various countries.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the recent blow, apart from the fact that it was of extraordinary importance from the strategic standpoint regarding the destruction of the hypocrites who are fighting God, helped to foil a great many plots of these criminals who have forsaken God.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps once again announced that it will continue its efforts for the destruction of all the germs of corruption and decay and this is yet another warning to the duped elements of the terrorist minigroups who should learn a salutary lesson from the fate of their leaders and should therefore renounce their counterrevolutionary activities and return to the embrace of Islam and the revolutionary, martyr-nurturing Islamic nation.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS KHO'INI HAJJ SUPERVISOR

LD041418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued a decree appointing Mr Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Kho'ini as the imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian hajj pilgrims. A text of the decree by the imam of the nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Kho'ini, may your benefits to others continue. The hajj period approaches: This great obligation has a worshipful, political and social character, which enjoys particular aspects among great acts of worship and for which the most blessed, most exalted God has called upon the world's Muslims, in these special circumstances, to become informed of the social and political developments taking place in Muslim lands and, while performing this great duty, to discuss with each other any problem they may have and to overcome such problems as far as possible. But the political dimension, unfortunately, has been neglected by many Muslims, thanks to deviant behavior, ill-perception of certain elements or thanks to underhanded actions by profit-seeking officials.

I appoint you as my representative and supervisor of esteemed Iranian hajj pilgrims so that, with your particular political perception, you will handle the affairs of the hajj pilgrims from various aspects; that in order to revive this great divine tradition, you will invite Muslims in religious sermons and centers to unity of word and unity of direction; that you will inform them of what is taking place in dear Lebanon, in crusading Iran and in oppressed Afghanistan at the hands of oppressors and world devourers and so that you will acquaint the esteemed Iranian hajj pilgrims with their great duties in confronting aggressors and international plunderers.

Of course, the esteemed ulema going on this trip -- whether those who are making the pilgrimage at my request or others -- will support Your Excellency. The esteemed hajj pilgrims are dutybound to listen to your guidance, to obey the lines of action you chart for them and to adhere to them without deviation, so that, most exalted God willing, this great obligation may be carried out with its numerous content and dimensions.

Needless to say, those officials whose job is in any way related to this obligation and to esteemed hajj pilgrims are dutybound to cooperate with you to coordinate matters and to benefit from your guidance. It is to be hoped that the esteemed hajj pilgrims from various Islamic countries will endeavor to achieve unity of word, to bear in mind the spiritual brotherhood the most exalted God has ordained for Muslims and to avoid divisiveness, which is the work of Satan and nominal Satans. Peace be upon the true servants of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi-Khomeyni

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEPUTY MEETS DPRK, INDIAN ENVOYS

LD051924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the DPRK ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Mr Kazempur-Ardabili, our country's deputy foreign minister in charge of economic affairs and international organizations. During this meeting, they discussed mutual relations and a trip which a high-ranking Iranian delegation will make soon to the DPRK.

Also during this meeting they talked and exchanged views on the possible extraordinary session of the nonaligned foreign ministers, which might be held in order to change the venue of the nonaligned summit from Baghdad. The DPRK ambassador expressed full support for the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stressing the need to move the nonaligned summit from Baghdad.

The Indian ambassador in Tehran also met with Mr Kazempur-Ardabili this morning. During this meeting while they discussed relations between the two countries, they held talks and exchanged views on the possible extraordinary session of the nonaligned foreign ministers which might be held in order to change the venue of the seventh nonaligned summit due to be held in Baghdad.

AFGHAN REBELS DESTROY 'STRATEGIC' HELMAND BRIDGE

LD052258 Tehran IRNA in English 1952 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Zahedan Aug. 5, IRNA -- Numerous Soviet aggressor forces were killed and their strategic bridge, which had been built on the Helmand River, was smashed with RPG-7 fire by Muslim mujahidin in a clash with the joint state and Soviet troops during the preceding 48 hours in Sarshileh, Nimruz Province.

In retaliation, the Soviet forces bombed the residential quarters of Sarshileh and its environs with its fighter jets. In this confrontation, which is still continuing, two Muslim mujahidin have so far been wounded.